THEY HAVE LOWERED RATES AT THE WEST AND CAUSED MUCH PRICTION.

The Besten Corporation Severely Arraigned by Ite Neighbors-No Difficulty In Flying the Meanenathility This Time-Have Earnings Been Swotten Simply to Market Securities !- A Chance for the Banking Interest to Assert Itself,

The attention of holders of railway securi ties, whether for investment or speculation, has been directed afresh to the condition of rallway traffic west of Chicago by a sharp and material decline in the market prices of the shares of all of the communies doing business in the Granger and Southwestern States. The course of the market for the securities of those companies is generally conceded to have been influenced by the small net returns which the railroads are now receiving for their services. The situation is unusual and anomalous. Heretofore it has been an axiom with railroad managers and those interested in rallway securities that a large volume of traffic insures profitable rates. That is not the case now. The managers of the railroads running into Chicago from the West are talking of a car famine, so great is the demand upon their facilities. Yet in the same breath they complain that the large traffic they are handling does not yield proportionate or satisfactory net results.

The most remarkable phase of this situation is that the managers referred to do not, as beretofore, lay the blame for the unsatisfactory condition of their business upon small and so-called irresponsible roads. There has been a wonderful concentration of interests in the Northwest and Southwest since the leading bankers of this country and Europe came to the front, nearly two years ago, and endeavored to establish harmonious relations between the various transportation interests operating west of Chicago and St. Louis. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company has assumed entire responsibility for its freeboot ing offspring, the Chicago, Burlington and Northern road; the Atchison Company has absorbed the St. Louis and San Erancisco, thus simplifying the solution of the railway problem in the Southwest, while the Chicago and Northwestern and Union Pacific companies have virtually solved the problem of business so far as they are soncerned, by their now famous alliance. The Wisconsin Central maintains its corporate title, but its road is now really an extension of the Northern Pacific into Chicago. Other shanges in relationships and conditions have taken place that have relegated all of the smaller roads to the subordinate positions which they should occupy. Even the Stickney system, which has managed to maintain its independence by compromising with its creditors, is no longer heard of as a rate disturber. It must also be noted that the courts have decided in favor of the railroads in nearly every case in which they have been asked to pass upon oppressive enactments and interpretation of the same by demagogue Railroad Commissioners. Those decisions and the growing and undisguised contempt of the public for the Inter-State Commerce law and the Commis-Moners appointed under it have emboldened the railroads to ignore the more impracticable and the most unjust provisions of all anti-raffroad laws. The real cause for the prevailing unsatisfac

tory rates must be sought for elsewhere, and secording to railroad managers it is not difficult to find. They agree that it lies in the policy of the Atchison Company, which seems to be to secure business irrespective of considerations of cost and profit. The management of the Atchison Company has for a long time been fond of dilating upon the enormous earnings of its system since the concern was reorganized. They explain it in various ways, but none of them is satisfactory to their com-petitors, who see business diverted from their lines to those of the Atchison Company. The manager of one of those competitor roads said recently that they were not quick to resent the efforts of the Atchison Company to scene traffic, pending its reorganization as they thought that a good showing of earnings would facilitate the rehabilitation of the company, and as none of them wished to compete with a bankrupt concern, they were willing to yield a little o help it to a solvent basis. But now, he added, the Atchison Company seems to feel that it owns all the traffic there is in the Southwest.

any corporation in this country that is controlled by the great banking interest that undertook to reform railives managers a couple of years ago it is the Atchison. And the success of the financial reorganization of the company was not predicated upon the fact that Mesars. Ridder, Peabody & Co. were interested in it, but upon the fact that Mesars. Ridder, Peabody & Co. were interested in it, but upon the last that they represented the great London house of Baring Bros. & Co. Whether the foreign house has advised or anthorized the present policy of the Atchison Company, which is destructive of harmonious relations between the concern and its compatitors; whether it acquiseses in that policy and approves of the methods that are being employed, or is ignorant of the whole subject makes no difference as to its responsibility. Things have come to such a pass that Western railroad managers, whom the leading besters of this country and Europe attempted to discipline like a parcel of schoolboys a few months ago, are now compelled to represent those same bankers for permitting, if indeed they have not explicitly directed the use of methods that have more than once brought American railways into disregute with investors. The situation at the West is strained by the persistency of the Atchison Company will become weary of its incasis upon their business and make open rates that will expose the deception which the company, by the consent of Mesars. Baring Brothers & Co., is now practising upon its security holders.

A LIFELY DAY AT COLUMBIA.

The Trustees Meet, the Lower Classme Euch, and Annex Girls Begin to Study. Columbia College began its new year yester day, and the students entered upon their studies with earnestness and vim that were highly gratifying to President Low. The lesson of the day was: Which class can get more hands on the cane, sophomore or freshman? Announcements that this would be the lesson were placarded on the Madison avenue houses near the college and on a huge banner flying across the street. The announcement was con-

'94. FRESH.

Immediately after chapel the opposing factions prepared for the fray. Hats were doffed, coats turned inside out, and under the energetic management of some seniors and juniors the '93 and '94 men were drawn up in a line opposite each other. The freshmen had the cane, and at the word the sophs rushed upon them, and there began a furious battle for the possession of the coveted stick. Three nundred or more students were soon trans-

for the possession of the coveted stick. Three aundred or more students were soon transformed into a howling mass of heads, legs, and arms. One sophomore with a very baid head performed wonderful feats in climbing over the heads and shoulders of his fellows in his endeavors to reach the cane, where the battle was the fereest.

After the rushers had trampled over every part of the campus, expended the greater part of their energy, and lost a fair portion of their clothing, the judges called time, and then counted the men on the cane. A great shout went up when '33 learned that she had 14 men on the cane against 5 of the freshmen. The strain had been too great for two members of the sophomore class. Turner and Kingsley, and they both fainted after the rush. They were carried to the cloak room and soon revived. The freshmen are not disappointed at the result as barely half the class took part. A regularly organized rush will probably take place late this week or next on one of the large athletic grounds in the upper part of the city.

Enthusiastic in entering upon a new year of study some of the sophomores tried to take an extra lessen preliminary to the base ball season of next spring, by throwing hymn books at the freshmen during chapel exercises. President Low said he was surprised to see that the sophomores had not outgrown their freshmes during vacation, whereupon the nymn books ceased to fly through the air.

President Low made a speech, in which he referred to the athletic grounds, which have not been nut in condition for use this fall as was expected. It had been found that the cost would be \$55,000, nearly \$15,000 above the sum raised, and the Athletic Grounds Committee is now seeking some way out of the difficulty.

Barnard College, Columbia's "Annex," began its new year yesterday. There are twelve regular pupils in the freshmen class, and twenty new students in special course. There was no rush, but the sophomores celebrated their superiority by hanging up legends in the parlors whereon the newomers fou

tions.

The trustees of Columbia got together for the The trustees of Columbia got together for the first time in the academic year, too. There was no rush. President Low read his report in which, speaking of the recent changes which make Columbia a university, he said:

"It was decided that every student should matriculate simply as a student of Columbia, paying but the one matriculation fee, and thereafter that the facilities offered by any faculity or by all should be onen to him, subject, of course, to any necessary regulations. Thus at one stroke Columbia coased to be divided into fragments, and took upon herself the aspect of a university, wherein each department was related to every other and every one strengthened all.

"The sonior year is made the point of context between thekeologe and the university. This arrangement, while it has the advantage of maintaining the dignity of the faculity of the college proper as a degree-granting faculty, has the other undoubted advantage of making the bachelor's degree seem, not so much the end of a student's course, as what it aught to be, merely an incident on the way to the true goal, the professional degree or the degree of dector of

bought that a good showing of carming paper, and as more on them, which to company some to the wide the Athenous of the contract of the contra

BIRCHALL MAY CONFESS.

HE ADMITS ALREADY THAT HE WAS AN ACCESSORY TO THE CRIME.

He Still Instate, However, that He Was Not the Actual Murderer of Benwell-His Wife, He Beclares, Was Innecest of Any Knowledge of His Schomes, TOBONTO, Oct 6.-The Globe publishes what curports to be a partial confession of Birchall. which says:

"Birchall's story of the murder of Benwell is gradually coming out of him. Since he was sentenced he has dropped the devil-may-care air which he used to assume, is wearing down In flesh, and has become sober and subdued in manner. It cannot be said that he has made anything like a clean breast of the murder. What he has done, and all he has done so far. is to make a number of half statements and to drop hints and admissions, which, pleced to-gether, form a tolerably coherent story. It will be understood that he has done this of his own accord, and without the slightest suggestion or pressure from the officials. He is constantly talking about the case, and before the end comes will probably give a full account of it. To sum up. he acknowledges, as has been said, that he was an accessory, and therefore merits the sentence passed upon him. He alleges, however. that some of the testimony adduced in behalf of the Crown is untrue. He confesses directly that he took Benwell to Eastwood and behe resolutely sticks to it that his was not the hand that slew Benwell. Yesterday he saidnot for the first time since his conviction—that he could have reade a statement to the jury as to his whereabouts and doings on Feb. 17 which would have satisfied them that he was not the actual murderer, but that that statement would have established his guilt as an accessory. He says he was to have been joined by Pickthall in the scheme to defraud Ben-well. Benwell was to be sent to Pickthall's farm, and Pickthall was to pretend to be Birchall's manager. Such, in brief, was the original scheme, which apparently did not in-volve murder, though Birchall does not say how Benwell was to have been got rid of after he had been fleeced.

"Birchall declares that Pickthall had no hand in the murder, and was not aware it was to be committed. He gives it to be understood that Pickthall went to New York as arranged. The Birchall party arrived there by the White Star line steamer Britannie on Friday, Feb. 14. Pickthall was at the Metropolitan, where they put up. Birchall had a talk with him, and showed him Benwell and Pelly, too. He says, in effect, that this ended Pickthall's connection with the affair; that either because he found that Benwell had not enough money in his pocket, or for some other reason, Pickthall funked' and did not carry out the scheme. In support of Birchall's statement about Pickthall's meeting him at New York, there is the statement of Mrs. Birchall, made in the presence of Birchall and Pelly, and testified to by the latter, that she saw Pickthall on the staircase in the Metropolitan Hotel, where they were stopping, Birchall said she was mistaken. They examined the register and could not find Pickthall's name. Pelly says that Birchall, when saying that his wife was mistaken, qualified it by adding that Pickthall might possibly have been there and might have accompanied them on the train to Buffalo. It is known, moreover, that Pickthall admits that he was at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York at that very

Metropolitan Hotel in New York at that very time, and he registered himself as Jackson. But he avers that he did not see Birchall there or anywhere else.

"All through his conversation since his conviction Birchall has insisted that he had an accomplies who did the slaying at the swamp, and he has made it appear of late that this accomplies was a young Englishman named Graham, who at one time lived with Picktaul on Pickthall's farm, and whose name cropped out at the trial in the evidence of MacDonald of Woodstock, the man who placed Englishmen en farms as agent or representative of Ford, Rathbone & Co. of London, with whom Birchall also carried on some correspondence, Graham is fairly well known in the neighborhood of Woodstock as one of the brood of more or less useless young Englishmen who have found their way out here, and a friend of his has said that Birchall had a grudge against him. No one will for a moment lelieve that the charge against Graham is true. In the first place, he is not that kind of a man; secondly there is not the slightest evidence to show that he or any third person was seen near the swamp on Feb. 17; lasily, it is impossible to suppose that Birchall could or would have arranged the staying with Graham or any one clase by letter, and, so far as can be ascertained, no telegram ever passed between them in February last or at any other period.

"Mrs. Birchall saw her husband for the first time since he was sentened to death at 3:30 on Saturday afternoon. Her sister was with her. The meeting between them was a sad one. It was necessary to prevent Mrs. Birchall

time since he was sentenced to death at 3:30 on Saturday afternoon. Her sister was with her. The meeting between them was a sad one. It was necessary to prevent Mrs. Birchail from kissing or embracing her hueland. This is done in order to prevent the possibility of poison being conveyed to the man whom the law has claimed for its victim. The two ladies remained for a short time. Mirs. Birchail, who has been suffering intensely from nervous prostration, was completely broken down. When she passed out of the jail she went off for a short drive with her sister.

The writer has it from trustworthy sources that Mrs. Birchail knew nothing from first to last of the nurder or the intention to murder. Birchail declared, and tears filled his eyes as he rose and grasped the bars of the cell door, that his wife was inno ent of both the fraud which he had perpetrated upon Benwell and Pelly and of the more believed her. I fied to her. She believed all I said. If she found me out or thought she had found me out, I told her another ile. I tell you she is as innocent as a child of any participation in the affair. I mean she had no hand in or knowledge of the swindling or of what haspened after we got to the Falls. I hope I shall be believed in this. It is the truth.

The contributions for Birchail's defence, re-

the Falls. I hope I shall be believed in this. It is the truth."

The contributions for Birchall's defence, received from his gelatives and others in England, amounted to £640. He got some from men who had known him at Oxford. The secretary of the ex-Empress Eugénic sent a letterenciosing a modest sum. The Duke of Norfolk also contributed. These distinguished persons were personally acquainted with him, and they contributed because they had been requested to do so by friends of his.

A man named Fostell, who described himself as a theatrical manager or agent of Hoston or New York, has offered to pay Birchall for anything he may scribble, and Birchall is writing odds and ends for him, but not about the case.

Too Pew Trains to Long Branch. The people of all the near-by resorts on the New Jersey coast share the indignation which THE BUN reported as existing in Asbury Park over the new time table of the New York and Long Branch Railroad. The cutting off of all the trains that had proved most popular affects all the towns on the road beyond Red Bank. In Long Branch and Asbury Park it is said that a continuance of the present time table during the winter will reduce the value of all property in those places to an extent which. when expressed by figures, seems enormous Branchport, West End. Elberon, and the stil smaller places suffer in proportion. The new time table went into effect yesterday morning. and the people who use the cars were obliged to take their choice between getting to town an hour earlier or getting there an hour later than their business in the city required.

It now appears that the purpose of the railroad officials in making the new schedule was
to direct all the railroad energy toward building up a winter recort called Lakewood. In
reply to the complaints of the shore people the
railroad men here said that since their winter
business must be run at a least they propose to
turn that least to what account they can be
building up Lakewood rather than by catering
to towins which are already of considerable
growth. That their winter husiness has been
a losing one is degied by employees of both
companies. The New York and Long Branch
Railroad is a partnership caterprise whose
business is divided between the formsylvania
and New Jersey tentral companies, and a determined effort to fix the biants unon one compass or the other is being made by the meachants in the sesside towns. In the mean
time a large and thickly sotiad country is put
to the uninest inconvenience, and is forced to
accept a semi-service of seven trains a day. It now appears that the purpose of the rail-

Hecetans' Bones, Fortage. Workmen excavating in Tenth avenue need

146th street, uncartised three skulls and a number of human bones yesterday. Earth works which formed part of the lower defences of Fort Washington ran is a line with 146th street, and cannon balls and military buttons have been dus up at this point. The fort was gaptured by the lighten after a viscorous de-tence on leget 10, 1740, with a less of 450 men, two-thirds of whom were Hessians. A ROMANTIC GREMAN'S SURCEDE.

He Came Here in Consequence of a Buel and Ended Him Life With Poton. Leopold Fedra, who, if report is true, was the son of a lawyer in the employ of the Austrian Government, and while a medical student in Vienna shot a fellow student in a duel, ommitted suicide on Sunday last at his lodgings, 157 East Eighteenth street, by swallowing arsenie. He came to this country a year ago, it is said, to escape the consequences of the ducl, and after trying to make a living as a walter in beer saloons and restaurants on the east side, and finding the work distasteful, put an end to himself. The police reported the case as a "sudden death." and it was not until Deputy Coroner Conway examined Fedra's body at the Morgue that it was known that he

had committed suicide. In Fedra's pocket was found a curl of golden hair with a blue ribbon tied around it. It is believed to be a lock from the head of Wilhelmina von Sieklen, the young woman in Vienna to obtain whose hand he fought the duel. This paper was also found:

'The undersigned, Leopold Fedra, with full consciousness and without influence from any one, and being in the full possession of his faculties and in his right mind, has made the faculties and in his right mind, has made the following provisions as to his property: My property amounts to \$2.000 guiden. About 15.000 guiden, according to the request of my poor, immented, dead father. August Fedra, who was the Imperial royal counsel of the provincial courts of Austria, late of 31 Alser street, Vienna, with the property at 0 37 Friedland street Beichenberg, Bohemia, are given without interest to Vincent Wagner of 0 37 Friedland street, the same to take effect on my 27th birthday, Dec. 27, 1891.

"I beought to my mother, Johanna Fedra.

"I becueath to my mother, Johanna Fedra, whose maiden name was Wintra now of 37 Friediand street, Reichenberg, the mortgage on the property where she lives and 10,000 guiden.

on the property where she lives and 10,000 guiden.
"I give to my sister. Henristta Fedra, who is at a high school in Reichenberg, 3,000 guiden, and also all my personal property at 3' Friedland street. To my sister Mrs. Rosa Akorn of 91 lost street, Penning, near Vienna, 1 give 2,000 guiden. In all 17,180 guiden. The Surrogate in Reichenberg has olarge of my will. This will is dated March, 1890.

The will was written in German. There was also a letter signed. Laura, with a New York posturark on the envelope, requesting fedra to see her once more, if only for half an hour. Another letter from Prof. Max Roylra, Mespital street, Barcelona, written in March, inquired when Fedra was going to return to Europe.

Young Fedra has had a groom for six months.

pital street. Barcelona, written in March, inquired when Fedra was going to return to
Europe.

Young Fedra has had a room for six months
past, when he was in the city, with Mr. and
Mrs. Alexander Ross, at 157 East Eighteenth
street, corner of Third avenue. The Ross
family occupy two floors over a saloon. Mrs.
Ross said yesterday that Fedra came to this
country about a year ago. He had considerable money, but it was soon gone, and then he
got a blace as nurse in the German hospital.
He had left Vienna with only two months to
study before he could obtain his diploma. He
did not stay long at the hospital. He was
restless, and could not stay long in any place.
Much of the time he was low spirited. Leaving
the hospital last winter he got a place as porter
in Geerwitz's beer saloon on Third avenue,
near Eighteenth str.et, and took board and
ledgings nermanently, with Mrs. Ross. All
the family liked the young man. After leaving
Goerwitz's place Fedra seemsto have drifted
around in various saloons. In one saloon he
was employed as an "omnitus," a kind of subwaiter, who waits on the waiters and gathers
up dishes and glasses and carries them to the
dishwasher.

In March last Fedra went to Bay Side, Long
Island, and served as a waiter in Frank's
Prospect House. It was on a letter head of the
Prospect House that Fedra wrote his will.
When his term of service expired, on Sept. 1.
Fedra returned to town, but could not get
regular employment. When he was out of
work he drank a good deal, and was more
moody than ever.

On Sunday afternoon the family were called
forether for a cup of coffee, in accordance with

regular employment. When he was out of work he drank a good deal, and was more moody than ever.

On Sunday afternoon the family were called together for a cup of coffee, in accordance with their custom. Fedra was always in ited, and he was asked to come from his room. He refused for some time, but when the family were seated Fedra appeared at the door of the sitting room with a face so ghastly that the family stared at him. He was asked to enter, but he shook his head and then said good-by. Mrs. Hose and her two daughters said good-by, and then, seeing Fedra go down stairs, ran to the window to see what Fedra was going to do. A minute afterward Fedra was seen crossing Third avenue with an unsteady gait, and when he reached the enst tole of the avenue he staggered and fell. A crowd of people gathered, and the Roos family, running down stairs, had him taken back to their rooms. Dr. Conant, a cross the street, was summoned, and he said Fedra was dead. Deputy Coroner Conway says the poison was undoubtedly some form of arsenic.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIPHTHERIA. A Village of French Canadians in Connec

ticut Striken with the Disease. Norwich, Conn., Oct. 6 .- A diphtheria epidemic prevails at Taftville, a village of French Canadians about the big Ponemah cotton mill in this town, three miles from this city. The disease appeared there last summer, but the people kept quiet about it, and buried the victims secretly. At a special meeting of the Norwich Board of Health on Sunday, that was atdecided to use instant and vigorous measures in dealing with the epidemic. Dr. Cassidy, President, said that two weeks ago he treated a child at Norwichtown that was hopelessly ill

of diphtheria, and a day or two later was called to attend another case in the same quarter. He traced the disease to Taftville, and "found that the letting of a livery wagen to take the dead to the burial places was the cause of the Norwichtown cases." He added: "In Taftville on Sunday morning I saw in one house three small children dead of diphtheria on a single bed. They were all the children in the household. In another house a

child was sick of the disease and the five other children of the family were going to school regularly. In one house, in which diphtherm prevails, are crowded from eight to sixteen families. The soil about the house is sandy, and in the yards are the vaults, esspools, and wells. A few families only have taken the precaution to bury infected articles. One man who has lest four children by the disease, has been readiling milk from house to house in the interval between the death of the flist and fourth child. While I was at the house of the three deat children, a livery wagon came and took the bodies to the cemetery, and I told the driver to tell the liveryman to hold that wagon and not let it for public use."

Dr. Cassidy said that every cesspool fand vault in the village needed cleaning and disinfecting, and added that the steach of decaying vegetable and other refuse at the mill company's barn is intolerable. If the company reduced to cleanse the premises the town must do it. prevails, are crowded from eight to sixteen

insed to cleanse the premises the town must do it.

Dr. Bishop said vigilance and disinfecting committees should be appointed to take charge of the village. A committee was appointed and invested with full power to carry out the decrees of the Health Board.

It is impossible to find out how many deaths have been caused by diphrheria in Taftville on a count of the secretive actions on the part of the people there. It is said to-tay that there have been forty-eight cases of the disease within a short time, many of which terminated fattally. It has been the holt of livery men to let a wagon in the forencon for burial purposes and the same volute to pleasure drivers in the afternoon. In this city there is almost an epidemic of scariet lever.

The citizens of the Twelfth and Nineteenth wards sent a committee to Mayor Grant yes-terday loaded with grievances. The committee consisted of Conrad Barres, Fred A. Botte. Louis Brandt, Henry Reidel, and John H. Tressler. Their first grievance was the insufficient serior later instiguievance was the Insufficient school accommodations in their district, which they said, demanded the Immediate action of the School Board. Their next complaint was against Street Cleaning Commissioner Beattle and his role requiring garbage to be kept within the stoop line. Mayor Orant approved their suggestion that the rule be abolished. The committee then condemned the Park Department for its failure to extend and improve East River Park, and closed by urging the park may be lighted.

Think Plunder May Be Insune, 1986 William Pfunder, aged 16, who is said from birth almost to have had an insatiable desire to see fires, was arrainped yesterday in the General beastons before Judge Cowing upon an indicement charging him with arrain in the first degree in setting him with arrain at 133 become avenue and endangering the lives of the temants. The case was adjourned for an inquiry into his senity.

Save the Boys

And save the girls—from their intenes sufferings from screens and other foul humors in the blood by giving them Hood's Parsaparilla. Thousands of parents are unspeakably happy and thousands of children enjoy good health because of what this great blood purifor has done for them. Their Money Turned Over to the Police, Although No Accuser Appears-And They Can't Give Batt with Empty Pockets

Hood's Sarsaparilla fold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by GOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mans 100 Doses One Dollar

MINS MURPHY AND DOWNEY. He Regains Her Affections—The Baby is Getting On Nicely, Thank You.

Hugh Downey, keeper of the hippopotami in Central Park, and godfather to the recent addition to the family, was hurt but not discouraged by the unfriendly reception Miss Murphy gave him Sunday morning when he tried to get near her. So in the afternoon he made another attempt. He cautiously opened the door of the carnivors house furthest from Miss Murphy's enclosure. Miss Murphy gave a low growl and promptly put the infant under her neck, so that her huge head shadowed it completely. Then she opened her mouth to its widest extent and wailed. Downey stood for a minute in the door, then entered, closing it after him. He got down on his hands and knees and began a cautious advance toward her. In this way he prevented any noise of footfalls that are so irritating to the thick-skinned yet sensitive mother. So slowly did he approach that long before he was within range of her limited evesight she was entirely used to him. When he was within a few feet of the bars she evidently recognized him, and realized that his intenrecognized him, and realized that his inten-tions were entirely honorable and friendly. Her mouth gradually closed. She did not hurl herself against the bars as she had in the morning. She stood perfectly still, alert, but not disposed to be ferogious. Downey was sinally close to the bars. He had brought with him a cane. He cautiously advanced this un-til the point of it rested against Miss Murphy's wide side. Then he began to scratch her with it gently.

UNDER THE ANTI-LOTTERY LAW.

Campaign Literature Setzed by the Postmaster of New Orleans, New Orleans, Oct. 6.-Postmaster Eaton

seized to-day a large quantity of campaign literature passing through the mails, on the ground that it violated the Anti-Lettery law. In the political contest going on in Louislana over the extension of the charter of the Louisana State Lottery Company, the Progressive League, a new political organization, has taken the ground that the offer of the lottery company to give \$1.250,000 a year to the State for its franchise should be accepted. It sent out a number of pamphiets in support of the position, giving the views of Washington and Jefferson on the subject of lotteries, and containing face-similes of the tickets of the Mountain Road Lottery, conducted by Washinston, and the United States Lottery, chartered by the Continental Congress in 1776. All these pamphiets were seized at the Post Office on the ground that they violated the Anti-Lottery law, inasmuch as they contained advertisements of the Mountain Road Lottery of 1768, and the United States Lottery of 1776. League, a new political organization, has taken

Safe Mover Palmer's Defence.

At the continuation yesterday of the trial of Phoenix P. Palmer, safe mover, charged with the murder of Lawyer John H. Atkinson on March 26, Dr. Greenough, who attended Palmer in the police station, testified that Palmer had an abrasion upon the forehead. Paimer had an abrasion upon the forchead, where he claimed Atkinson had struck him, and a swelling of the right wrist, which, he claimed, resulted from striking Atkinson in the chest with his fist, when, as he claimed, resulted from striking Atkinson in the chest with his fist, when, as he claims, Atkinson threatened to fix him. Dr. Greenough also testilled that, in his opinion, the fracture of Atkinson's skull did not result from a blow with the handspike.

Ex-Justice Smith, Paimer's senior counsel, summed up for the defence, claiming that the killing of Atkinson was an act of self-defence, Assistant District Attorney Jerome will sum up for the beople to-day.

Robert Eay Hamilton's Will, The death notice announcing the death of Robert hay Hamilton at Jackson's Lake. Wyoming, on Saturday, Aug. 23, was published yesterday for the first time.

"There is nothing significant about the de-"There is nothing significant about the de-lay in the publication." Mr. Gilbert M. Bpeer, fr. said yesterday. "Mr. Schuyler Hamilton has been unweil for some time, and until yes-terday had not had an opportunity to have the notice published."

The hearing before Surrogate Ransom of objections to the probate of the will, if there are any, is set down for the 19th. It is expect-ed that Mrs. Hamilton will enter objections through her counsel.

Opening of the College of Pharmacy. President S. W. Fairchild of the College of Pharmacy, 209 East Twenty-third street, in-augurated a new custom yesterday in connection with the opening of the session of 1890-91, Together with the officers and the Board of Tousiner with the officers and the board of Trustees of the college he was present and formally introduced his associates to the students. Among others who spoke were Vice-Fresdents George Massey and T.F. Main, beeredary J. Nives Rogeman, and Prote H. H. Buetty, P. W. Bedford, Dr. Arthur H. Elliot and George G. Goss of the class of 31 the first class graduated by the college. The lucoming class numbers about 180 members.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

THE POSITIVE CURE

TAIN'T TREATIN' US WHITE

THIS IS THE GROWL OF THE TWO GUNBOATS FROM AZABAMA.

The two Alabama farmers who "did up" a reen-goods gang in New York, leaving them \$1.700 poorer, were lugged into the Yorkville Police Court twice vesterday, while the police made a further pretence of searching for the missing complainant, whose alleged name is Thomas Eaton. In the morning they were simply arraigned and remanded, but in the after-noon, the police having become convinced that their search was useless, the original charge of larceny preferred against them was dismissed and complaints were made out against both of having carried a large number of concealed weapons in violation of the corporation ordinances. The four big guns, and the crisp new Treasury notes, and the green-tinted slips of paper, together with two green goods circulars, were laid on Justice McMahon's bench and he was invited to look at them. The and he was invited to look at them. The
money looked very tempting, but the two
roughly clad farmers from Mooreaville didn't
seem to have any interest in it. Hafley, who is
cross-very and chews tobacco incessantly,
grinned as he said to the reporters.

"All you'll get out of us won't buy much
wine, biggod."
In the afternoon they got a lawyer, George

All you'll get out of us won't buy much wine, biggod. In the afternoon they got a lawyer. George was ready to make a clean breast of it to his counsel, but Hafley said no. Justice hie Mahon was indisposed to let the charge of larceny go so easily, and asked. Delective McMahon said that they had to feed to answer any questions until they came into court. When asked whether the \$1,700 belonged to them they remained silent. When asked how much money there was in their possession Hafley told the detective to count it if he wanted to know. In addition to the \$1,700 they had \$54. They volunteered only one statement, which was to the effect that they had been swindled once, and they were getting even."

McManon handed the money to the Justice mixed with the green goods, so that it looked as though they had been found together. He admitted, however, that they had been separate. The papers had been in the values in three bundles wrapped up neatly in brown paper. Two green goods circulars one of which contained a dollar bill foded up in it as a sample of an alleged counteriest bill, were found in an envelope in Hailey's pocket. The envelope had been through the mails and was addressed to B. H. Lindsay, Mooreaville, Ala.

Justice McMahon though the mails and was addressed to B. H. Lindsay, Mooreaville, Ala.

Justice McMahon though the might have an opportunity of turning the prisoners over to the United States authorities because of the use of the mails, but after consideration he decided that there was no proof to hang a case on. He then took the money, revolvers, and green goods, and, showing them over to the detective, said decidedly: "Turn these things over to the property clork."

Lawyer Murray protested that the Justice had no power to make this disposition of the prisoners' property. He had no right to assume that the money did not belong to them because some unknown person who was afraid to appear in court was alleged to have charged the prisoners with stealing it.

Justice McMahon resused to reconsider his decide

appears in the section, however, about persons not accused of stealing, and, of course, there was no such accusation before Justice McMahon, He held the prisoners on the clinting of violating the corporation ordinances in \$300 ball each for trial at the Special Sessions.

As their money was out of their reach they had two pistols each they said that they thought it wise to be well protected.

They were indignant, but not willing to say much. Hadley did, however, admit that they got square with the green goods men. We're goin' to fight this thing. He said, "and we may have a story to tell yet. We hope they'll get the feller Eaton they're a-takin' about. We didn't see no such feller 'tall, big god. But it seems to me they're playin' it low down on us. Here's a charge they've got against us of totin' these guns around, an' they can't do no more'n fine us \$10 apiece. Yet they keep us in jail under \$300 bonds. That's like puttin' a hundred-dollar saddle on a twonty-five dollar horse. 'Taint treatin' us white. We're white men, big god." horse. 'Taint treatin' us white. We're white men, big god.'
Lawyer Murray will make efforts to secure the money for the men and to balk the police in their supposed purpose of confiscating it for their pension fund.

DEPOSED FROM THE MINISTRY. The Career of a Once Popular Young Law-

yer of Cortland. CORTLAND, N. Y., Oct. 6.-The Rev. George L. Brown of Melbourne, Canada, who has just been deposed from the ministry and expelled from the communion of the Congregational Church of the Province of Quebec, is pretty well known here. His real name is George L. Waters, and he belongs to a good family of thir county. Seven years ago he was a rising young lawyer in good practice here. He was married to an estimable woman, and moved in the best social circles. He was a conspicuous member of the Congregational Church. One day he started for Ithaca, professedly to attend to

started for Ithaca, professedly to attend to some law business. He never came back. A young lady of a reputable family here disappeared about the same time. Waters carried off all the money he could be row or otherwise lay hands on, and left his wife destitute. She is now supporting herself by teaching school in Brooklyn.

It appears that Waters went directly to Melbourne, and settled there under the assumed name of George L. Brown. He professed to be decidy religious, and studied for the ministry. He married a second wife in the person of a well-connected young lady. By hypocritical arts and a gilb facility in public cratory he worked his way into clerical orders and into the pastoral charge of the Congregational Church at Melbeurne. For a time he was a highly popular and esteemed preacher.

Recently scandalous stories got affect concerning his relations with some of the female members of his flock, and something was learned by accident of his former rascalities leve. Letters were sent here making inquiries about him. The result was that he was called upon by the Congregational Association to answer charges of bigamy, decit, and immorality. He was convicted and decosed, as stated. He has decorted his second wife and again fled to unknown parts. Dombtiess he will seek a fresh field under a new name for the practice of his rascally arts.

The Union Ferry Company Incorporated. ALBANY, Oct. 6 .- The Secretary of State to-

day incorporated the Union Ferry Company of New York and Brooklyn, with a capital of \$3,000,000. The company's forry lines estab-lished and to be established will run across the East River between streets, respectively in New York and Brooklyn, as follows: From Fulton street to Fulton street, from Wall street to Montague street, from Whitehall street to Atlantic street, from Whitehall street to Hamilton avenue, and from Catherine street to Main street. The directors of the company are George W. Quintard. George M. Gardiner, Charles M. Englis, Edward A. McAlpin, Lorin M. Palmer, John E. Hoffmire, John W. Simp-

Charles M. Englis, Edward A. McAlpin, Lorin M. Palmer, John E. Hoffmire, John W. Simpson, Marshal G. Moore, Jesse Burdett Waiter C. Taylor, Ledyard Stevens, Cornelius Fellows, Matthew Bunker, John B. Vansicklen, and Darwin J. Mesero e.

Nobe of the names of the incorporators could be found among the stockholders and officers of the Union Ferry Company, a list of which is on file here, but everything points to the substitution of the new three-million dollar company for the old in in Ferry Company, which has hus far dodged the law requiring the payment of lies surplus sannars over and above the ten per cent, dividend which may be legally declared to charitable institutions of New York and Brooklyn. By this method of increasing the capital to 53,00,000 and sightly changing the name, the stockholders can arrange a division whereby each shareholder may receive three shares in this larger comining for his one, and the company can use the surplus earnings in the payment of dividends on this increased capitalization, and thus a old the payment of the same to the institutions named in their original certificate of incorporation.

There was a suspicious fire last night in a

Canal street tenement house owned by the only original Harris Cohen, the man who grew rich by selling clothing below cost and by losing m ney on horse races. The house is at the corner of Canal and Eldridge atructs, It Is six stories blich, and forty Jewish families is six stories high, and forty Jewish families live in it. On the ground the are subon a greer, evenue it plants Murryand, sent the Engle Clothing Company's store. The troory was closed as the day was a Jewish holiday, and the proprietor was at the spangon; and the proprietor was at the spangon; and the proprietor was at the spangon; and first floor, back, ever the Clothing Company's place, saw a blace base of the grocery store lier has and for an through the house and sarmed the immates. Two women in delicate health were carried out. The last of the tensions got out just as the septime arrived. The lastice time. They were soon put out. The first harshal will try to find out the cause of the first to-day. Murryach couldn't explain it less harshal will try to find out the cause of the first barshal will try to find out the cause of Morses, Carriages, &c.

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B.- 144, 146, 148, 150, 152 East Blat St.

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INVESTIGATION INVITED. PULLED THE WRONG TOOTH!

This Is What Mr. McManus Alleges Against

Dentist Hanks's Assistant, John McManus, who keeps a shoe store at 299 Seventh street, Jersey City, had a tooth-ache on July 1, and went to the office of dentist Edward F. Hanks, in Grove and York streets. Mr. Hanks was not there, but an asstreets. Mr. Hanks was not there, but an assistant was ready for business. Mr. McManus told a reporter vesterday was happened.

"I told the young man," said he. "that I wanted to have a tooth pulled, and that I wanted to take gas. I told him, also, to be sure to pull the right tooth, and then I got in the chair. After the operation I put the tooth that was pulled in my coat pocket. The pain had left me, and I went home feeling all right. In the evening I showed the tooth to my wite. She surprised me by saying that there was no cavity in it. Then I looked at this tooth, and I could not see any hole in it. I was puzzled. I put my finger in my mouth and discovered that the tooth which had caused me so much pain was still there, but that a sound tooth was missing."

Mr. McManus has now engaged Lawyer James II. Bowen to sue Dentiat Hanks for \$5,000 damages.

Marble Cutters in Session. Delegates from local unions of marble cutters throughout the country met in convention at the Chimney Corner Hall, Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue, yesterday morning to form a national organization. A. B. Smyth of Allegheny City was elected tempolity Chairman and William Kenting of New York temporary secretary, and committees on credentials and permanent organization were appointed. The Convention will meet again this morning.

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